

GERMANY YIELDS CONDITIONALLY

Concessions Proposed May
Avert Rupture.

TO RESTRICT USE OF U-BOATS

Promises Submarines Will Not Sink
Merchant Ships Except In Accord-
ance With Law Of Visit and Search;
But Expects United States To Com-
pel Enemies To Conform To Re-
cognized Rules Of War.

The German government has assured President Wilson that merchant vessels shall not be sunk without warning, or without visit and search, and that human lives shall be saved unless the ship attempts to escape or to offer resistance.

In effect, this is a compliance with the demand made by President Wilson in his vigorous note to Germany sent to Berlin three weeks ago last Wednesday.

President Wilson will accept the assurance of Germany in good faith that the German government will abandon the present method of submarine warfare, torpedoing defenseless ships without warning, and that he will regard the German pledge as an acceptable compliance with the American demand.

In such case, the United States might not reply to the note and would await evidence of the actual abandonment of Germany's present practices of submarine warfare which is declared.

Berlin (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Following is the text of the note of the German Government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered by Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

"The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German Government, has the honor to present to His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

"The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the Government of the United States.

Identical With Sussex.
"Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German Government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

"The German Government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man of war, the German Government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

U. S. Charges Repudiated.

"In connection with the case of the Sussex the Government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

"The German Government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German Government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present state of affairs, more particularly as the Government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

Has Imposed Restraints.

"The German Government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these no assurances have ever been given to the Government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916.

Executed In Good Faith.

"The German Government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowance must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit.

"But apart from the possibility of

errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

Mine Danger Pointed Out.

"The German Government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

"The German Government has made several proposals to the Government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the Government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted the Government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime.

Can't Dispense With U-Boat.

"The German Government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

"As the German Government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German Government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching this decision the German Government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

Sacred Principles Of Humanity.

"The German Government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the Government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both Governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war. But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not, under present circumstances, have determined the attitude of the German Government; for in answer to the appeal by the Government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law the German Government must repeat once more, with all emphasis, that it was not the German but the British Government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

Adopted In Self-Defense.

"In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

"As matters stand, the German Government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity which the Government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children, who, according to the avowed intention of the British Government, shall be starved, and who by sufferings shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers into ignominious capitulation. The German Government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war if Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

Great Britain Refused.

"Several attempts made by the Government of the United States to prevail upon the British Government to accept accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British Government.

"Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard-of attempt in the way of exaction by force of neutral tonnage for the service of British trade war."

Not Fair To Germany.

"The German people know that the Government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law. The Government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist against Great Britain, on the incontrovertible rights to freedom of the seas. But as matters stand the German people are under the impression that the Government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon, and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests

the reasons given by the Foreign Office for their detention.

"The formal document in reply to the final American note on the subject is not yet ready, but according to Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, it will be carefully framed so as not to admit the general right of belligerents to enjoy the protection of a neutral flag.

"In the present case Great Britain admits itself in the wrong in regard to the facts outlined in the American remonstrance, but the reply will be couched in such terms that no general

precedent is established and British doctrines in regard to the seizure of individuals of hostile nationality on board neutral ships will be safeguarded.

The State Department at Washington has contended that the facts in the case are similar to those of the famous Trent affair, but while it is not known what attitude the British reply will adopt toward this argument Lord Robert Cecil gives it as his personal opinion that the two cases present wide differences.

against illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies.

Supplies Arms To Enemy.

"Moreover, the German people know to what considerable extent their enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

"It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the Government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot under the circumstances meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here. If the German Government, nevertheless, is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions, it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over 100 years but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged."

"The German Government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe.

"The German Government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history if after 21 months of the war's duration the submarine question under discussion between the German Government and the Government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

Would Limit Operations.

"As far as lies with the German Government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German Government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the Government of the United States.

Order To Naval Forces.

"The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following orders: 'In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law as such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance.'"

ARMED MERCHANTMEN AS WARSHIPS

Germany's Contention In Her Former
Memorandum And Her Warning
To Neutrals.

The German memorandum of February 8, was addressed to neutral nations and declared that after February 29, Germany would consider all armed merchantmen belonging to countries at war with Germany as warships, and that such vessels would be treated accordingly and sunk without warning.

It is charged that before the outbreak of the war the British government had given British shipping companies an opportunity to arm merchantmen with guns for protection against dangers "threatening under certain circumstances from auxiliary cruisers of other powers." The British Admiralty, it was added, published in January, 1914, a list showing that 29 steamers of various English lines carried stern guns.

Germany established soon after the outbreak of the war, the memorandum said, that English liners were armed—the steamer *La Corrientia* having been captured carrying two four pounder seven-inch stern guns and a German submarine having been fired upon in the channel by an English yacht.

The memorandum said the British government for its own merchantmen had taken the standpoint that armed merchantmen maintained the character of peaceful mercantile vessels so long as they only carried armament for defensive purposes, but that in the case of armed ships under other flags it had adopted the principle that they were to be treated as warships.

"The German government," the memorandum continued, "has no doubt that merchantmen acquire a belligerent character through arming with cannon, no matter whether the guns shall serve only for defense or for attack. It considers every warlike activity of enemy merchantmen as contrary to international law, although it takes into consideration the opposing views, through the fact that it treats the crews of such ships not as pirates, but as belligerents."

The memorandum said that numerous cases had come to light from reports of the German naval forces, "in which British merchantmen not only offered armed resistance to German warships, but, on their own part, proceeded without further ado to attack them, in which attacks they frequently made use of false colors."

The manifesto was issued in order that the neutral powers might "warn their subjects from further entrusting their persons or property to armed ships of the powers at war with Germany."

Wilson's Name On Ballot.

Certificate Of Announcement Was Late In Reaching Charleston.

Charleston, W. Va.—Although the proper form of certificate of announcement was late in reaching his office, Secretary of State Stuart P. Reed will put the name of Woodrow Wilson on the State-wide primary ballot as a candidate for President. Papers had been filed in time, but not in the form provided by the Primary act. Theodore Burton, Republican, filed his certificate of candidacy last week.

WILSON SENDS A SHARP NOTE

Friendly Relations Depends on
Germany's Latest Promise.

NO DICTATION ON BLOCKADE

American Rights Must Be Regarded.
Brief Note Rejects Conditions
Implied In Berlin's Com-
munication.

Washington.—President Wilson sent to Berlin a reply to the latest German note on submarine warfare.

The reply rejects the conditional clauses of the recent German note and warns Berlin that nothing short of complete compliance with the American demands will avert a break.

Won't Discuss Conditions.

Secretary of State Lansing issued the following statement explanatory of the Administration's action:

"The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this Government cannot discuss with the German Government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that Government are those arising out of its action or out of our own, and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country.

Losses Must Be Settled.

"The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and non-combatants on the high seas and engaged to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled.

Washington.—Following is the text of the note cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, with instructions to deliver it to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The note of the Imperial German Government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the Government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the Imperial Government as to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the Government of the United States has insisted.

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial Government announced, on February 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the Government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the Imperial Government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the Government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

"The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly-announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

ENGLAND BUILDING ZEPPELINS.

Not To Public Interest To Say How
Many, Commons Is Told.

London.—That England is building airships of the Zeppelin type was disclosed in the House of Commons by Thomas James MacNamara, financial secretary of the Admiralty, in reply to the question of a member. Mr. MacNamara said that it was not in the public interest to say how many such aircraft Great Britain possessed.

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AEROPLANES BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Four States Plan To Equip Militia In This Way.
New York.—The movement to equip the National Guard with aeroplanes through subscriptions has been extended to Indiana, Massachusetts, West Virginia and Oklahoma it was announced here. The militia of Rhode Island, where \$25,000 has been raised, has been authorized to organize an aeroplanes section, the club's announcement added. Thirty States have now joined the movement.

SPRING FEVER CAMP



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MEMORIAL OF THE LUSITANIA

Hundreds Met Death Bravely
on Ill-fated Steamer.

CUNARD LINER TORPEDOED

Sinking Of the Big Liner Was Premeditated, Is Opinion Of Many.
The American Rights Committee Abandons the Memorial.

New York.—Sunday was the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania. On May 7, 1915, the enormous Cunard liner was plowing through the sea in broad daylight off Old Head of Kinsela, Ireland, when the German submarine U-39, without any attempt at warning, sent two torpedoes into her. Fifteen minutes later the vessel disappeared, carrying to their death 1,216 persons, of whom 107 were Americans and 150 babies and small children.

The submarine made no attempt at rescue.

The Americans killed included many persons of note—Charles Frohman, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Lindon Bates, Jr., Justus M. Forman, Elbert Hubbard and wife, Capt. J. B. Miller, Herbert G. Stone, Dr. F. S. Pearson, Charles Klein and Lothrop Whittington.

In the year since then the Germans have killed several score other Americans by torpedoing passenger vessels, but has given no satisfactory apology and disavowal of the Lusitania's destruction.

Sinking Premeditated.
The Lusitania sinking was premeditated, for many of the passengers had received warnings not to sail on her before she left New York. An advertisement containing a similar warning was inserted in American newspapers by the German Embassy at Washington.

The British Admiralty has been criticised for not protecting the vessel more adequately. Although the Lusitania carried 2,000 persons and was worth with her burden \$10,000,000 she was steaming at only 18 knots through the danger zone when attacked.

The Lusitania took on such a great list a few moments after the second torpedo struck that many of her lifeboats could not be launched. This increased the loss of life.

Capt. W. T. Turner went down on the bridge of his ship, but was picked up alive after swimming four hours.

Mr. Vanderbilt was last seen when he started down a companionway, saying: "Let's go down and see if there are any kiddies left."

Drowned Hunting Children.

Mr. Bates also was drowned while searching for children after he had met Dr. and Mrs. F. Warren Pearl, of New York City, desperately striving to find two of their four little ones.

Mr. Frohman, lame and ill, did not try to escape. He said to a woman who lived to tell it:

"Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life!"

COAL COMPANY BANKRUPT.

Liabilities Listed At \$3,000,000, With Assets the Same.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Continental Coal Company, owning large properties in Kentucky, filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition here. A reorganization is understood to be planned. Liabilities are listed at about \$3,000,000, with book assets of about the same amount.

TWO AUTHORS KILLED IN AUTO.

Former Stage Manager Badly Hurt When Car Upsets.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Malcolm W. Strong, playwright, and Clinton H. Stagg, an author of New York, were killed when an automobile driven by Stagg overturned on a country road near here. George Foster Platt, formerly stage manager at the New Theatre and the Little Theatre in New York, another passenger in the machine, was seriously injured.

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PHONES ORDERS TO WARSHIPS AT SEA

Wireless Demonstration in Office
of Secretary Daniels.

FEAT HAS NO PARALLEL

Communication With All Naval Stations Inaugurated By Wireless In a Few Minutes.

Washington.—A working system of wire and wireless communication said by army and navy experts to be unequalled by that of any other nation was effected by the Navy Department as an adjunct to the preparedness program.

It was inaugurated by a wireless telephone conversation, the first of its kind ever held, during which Secretary Daniels, seated at his desk in the Navy Department, gave instructions to a commander on the bridge of a warship operating against a theoretical enemy far off the Virginia Capes and received reports from him.

Simultaneously other officials of the department were in telephone communication with all the navy yards and stations in Continental United States.

The plan represents more than a year of continued labor by naval officers, and experts of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who have been co-operating with the department on the invitation of Secretary Daniels.

It was pronounced a thorough success by officials who witnessed its execution this afternoon.

Secretary Daniels was the first to converse with Captain Chandler, of the New Hampshire. He told the Captain to get under way by 10 o'clock Sunday and talk to the department again then.

"It will not be very long before the Secretary of the Navy can sit in his office in the departments," Mr. Daniels told the Captain, "and communicate verbally with ships all over the world."

In a brief address, which marked the opening of the tests, U. N. Bethell, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, referred to the "patriotic satisfaction" which his company took in co-operating with the Navy Department and expressed the sentiment that none of the public enterprises would be found wanting should the time come when the Government needed its services.

Secretary Daniels replied, telling how the country's industries were being mobilized.

CARRANZA WILLING.

Final Details To Be Worked Out By General Scott and Oregon.

El Paso, Tex.—The final meeting between Generals Scott and Oregon, at which the details of the agreement for the co-operative pursuit of Villa bandits by Mexican and American troops will be worked out, will be held Saturday.

This is the information General Scott is understood to have conveyed to General Oregon during a brief "courtesy visit" he made to the Mexican Minister of War in the latter's private car in Juarez. As General Oregon possesses plenipotentiary powers he will be fully able to make any arrangements to satisfy the wishes of the Washington government as to the exact form the agreement will take.

TROUBLE IN HAITI, TOO.

American Officers Busy There and In San Domingo.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—Members of the Haitian Senate, who persisted in holding a meeting in spite of the warning of Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the American forces here, were dispersed by a detachment of gendarmes, commanded by an American officer. The Senators protested, but offered no resistance.

LUSITANIA RECALLED.

British Celebrate Anniversary Of Big Liner's Sinking.
London.—The anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania was commemorated Sunday by a procession from Westminster to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held. A large model of the Lusitania figured prominently with a banner inscribed: "Remember the Lusitania. Seventh of May, 1915. May that crime be forgotten in Heaven, but not forgotten on earth."

MEXICANS RAID U. S. TERRITORY

Two Soldiers and a Boy Killed
By Bandits.

MAY LEAD TO NEW POLICY

Americans At El Paso In Doubt
Whether the Marauders Were
Villa Bandits Or Men Affiliated With Carranza.

Alpine, Texas.—Villa bandits, some 70 in number, forded the Rio Grande and, sweeping 15 miles inland on American soil, raided the little settlement of Glenn Springs and attacked a detachment of American cavalry, consisting of nine men of Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Three troopers and a 10-year-old boy were killed, two cavalymen were wounded and another is missing. He is believed to be a prisoner of the bandits, who are now fleeing southward into Coahuila, Mexico.

Two American citizens, J. Deemer and a man named Compton, according to reports received here, were carried across the Rio Grande, and reports have it that their throats were cut.

The missing trooper is Private Roscoe Tyree. The little boy is the son of Compton. He was deaf and dumb and bandits are thought to have killed him because he could not answer their questions.

The two wounded troopers, Privates J. Birch and Frank Defree, were brought here badly wounded. Birch's body was filled with small brass pieces of tacks fired from a shotgun. Defree was burned about head and shoulders.

Nine Fought Against Seventy.

In a little abode house nine cavalymen made their fight for life against the 70 or more Villista bandits at Glenn Springs. A hail of shot poured for more than two hours into the single window of the adobe house, but the cavalymen kept up a steady rifle fire in defiant answer. Then the Mexicans' leader ordered fire balls to be thrown on the roof, thickly thatched with candalaria.

The blazing weed tortured the soldiers below and burned their heads and bodies. Smashing the door, the troopers broke for the open, firing as they ran. Two were shot and killed as they fled. One is missing and it is believed he is dead. Another was killed as he tried to climb through a window.

COUNT BONI LOSES AGAIN.

Marriage To Anna Gould Held Valid By Cardinals.

Rome.—The validity of the marriage of Count Boni de Castellane to Anna Gould, now Duchess Talleyrand, was confirmed in a decision by the Commission of Cardinals appointed to consider the claim of the Count for annulment of his marriage.

Count de Castellane has appealed several times to the Vatican for a ruling that his marriage was invalid. His last appeal, which has now been decided against him, was filed in January of this year.

FOR SECOND STRONGEST NAVY.

A Bigger Army and Compulsory Training Other League Aims.

New York.—Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, was elected president of the National Security League at its first annual meeting here. Joseph H. Choate was chosen honorary president and Alton B. Parker honorary vice-president. A stronger army, the second strongest navy in the world and obligatory military training for men were given as the three chief aims of the league for the future.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Captain Worden Comes To Grief Looping the Loop.

STATE AND PENINSULA

To guard against smallpox, Georgetown offers free vaccination.

John D. Brown, of Elkton, has been appointed Deputy Register for Cecil Co. Councilman Harry Rose, of Delaware City, shot a dog believed to have been mad.

Kent County Commissioners have appointed Dr. George Jones, of Galena, county health officer.

Dover Chautauqua will be held on the campus of Wilmington Conference Academy, June 8-15.

Miss Frances Smith, of Dover, has recovered \$1800 in a Philadelphia damage suit for injuries.

Milford Council has notified owners of dogs that all must be tagged and licensed or they will be killed.

The first log raft of the season passed out of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal for Philadelphia, Thursday.

The Newark Sewer Commission opened bids yesterday for building a \$10,000 addition to its sewer system.

The Camden Camp Association held its annual meeting on Thursday, and decided to hold camp meeting this year July 20-24.

Chief Justice Pennewill has consented to deliver the address at the dedication of the new public buildings in Wilmington, May 27th.

The State Board of Education has set Wednesday, May 17, as Educational Rally Day for the schools of Cecil county, in Elkton.

To avert a collision of automobiles, Harry C. Layton, of Bridgeville, ran his new machine into the curb and demolished the front.

Charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons, James Chandler, of Chesapeake City, is in Elkton jail, awaiting a hearing.

Convicted of the embezzlement of \$2 from his employers in Wilmington, Hugh Smith was sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

Child Labor Inspector Grantland has arranged with Dr. H. S. Whitaker to issue physical child labor certificates in his office in Wilmington.

The census recently taken by the police shows that the city of Wilmington now has a population of 106,738, a gain of 21 per cent. since 1910.

Vesper Glee Club, of Georgetown, raised about \$80 towards producing better music for Georgetown, by giving a minstrel show and musicale.

Plans are being made for the erection of a parsonage for the M. E. Church, in Delmar, to cost about \$5,000. The present parsonage will be sold.

Philemma Chandler, of Claymont, former County Comptroller, was 88 years old Tuesday and is in excellent health despite his advanced years.

Professor H. H. Seay, a graduate of Columbia University, has been elected instructor in Science and Economics at Washington College, Chestertown.

The annual convention of the Delaware Episcopal Diocese began Tuesday in St. Paul's Church at Georgetown, when Bishop Kinsman delivered his annual address and sermon.

Another citizens meeting at Rehoboth Beach, Saturday night, engaged R. C. White and J. M. Richardson to legally fight the location of the new bridge across the Government canal.

Thomas Evans, vice-president of the Merchant & Evans Company, of Philadelphia, addressed the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce noonday luncheon on "Industrial Phases of Preparedness."

Rev. F. K. Baylis, of Georgetown, and Rev. J. H. Straughan and John H. Elliott, of Laurel, have left for Zanesville, O., to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The Hotel Windsor at Rehoboth Beach, was sold at sheriff's sale on mortgage proceeding instituted by D. C. Townsend, of Georgetown, who to protect his mortgage, was compelled to buy it in.

Reaching into his hip pocket for some change while in Wilmington, Vaughn Thomas, of Mount Pleasant, was shot through the hand and in the hip when a revolver he carried was accidentally discharged.

William Snyder, Georgetown, is still unconscious with a fractured skull, and Fred Wagee was badly bruised and cut when the two of them struck a brick in the road while riding a motorcycle and plunged into a telegraph pole.

Milton New Century Club has elected Mrs. W. W. Conwell, president; Mrs. C. G. Waples and Mrs. Thomas Cutter, vice presidents; Mrs. William Wagamon and Miss Mabel Draper, secretaries, and Mrs. Joseph Lank, treasurer.

The Rev. J. M. Eckard, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Smyrna, as moderator of the Presbytery, will have sight of the Dover Presbyterian Church during the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. David A. Reed.

John H. Day, the weather prophet in the eastern section of the country, says that as it did not rain on May 1, the farmers should plough the ground as early as possible and plant the corn as it is a true sign that it will be a good crop year. Mr. Day predicted three years ago that it would be dry and that crops would be cut short. He has not failed in his predictions in fifty years.

The Delmar News-Herald, of Delmar, has changed its name to The Peninsula News.

No discount will be allowed this year on State taxes, which are due and payable July 1.

The annual stockholders meeting of the Sussex Trust Company was held in Georgetown Tuesday.

A boat load of booze was apprehended at Pocomoke City recently. The boat contained 432 quarts of whiskey.

The contract to furnish the new city hall in Wilmington, has been awarded to the R. L. Foord Furniture Co.

The Sussex County Women's Christian Temperance Union held its annual convention at Rehoboth last week.

Samuel Ware, aged 69, of Dover, was found wandering in a dazed condition in Wilmington and cared for by the police.

Governor Miller has appointed Charles Berker, of Milford, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College.

The Milton graduating class gave a play last Friday night at Milton, the proceeds to be used in defraying class expenses.

The monthly meetings of the County Commissioners, School Commissioners and Orphans' Court was held in Elkton on Tuesday.

The motor boat "Emma" formerly owned by Charles S. Smith, of Chestertown, has been sold to parties on the Sassafras river.

Governor Harrington on Thursday took action on the remainder of the General Assembly of Maryland. About sixty bills were vetoed.

A lady in Wilmington who withholds her name, has given \$5,000 towards the betterment of conditions at Hope Farm, the anti-tuberculosis sanatorium.

Chancellor Charles M. Curtis has drafted new rules for the Court of Chancery of the State, which went into effect last Monday. The old rules were adopted in 1868.

The Government is said to be planning a new attack on the Oil Trust. If they can "bust it about once more" Uncle John D. should be able to finance the war all alone.

The Finance Committee of Delaware College approved the budget for the agricultural department and decided to recommend an increase in the salary of Professor Greenfield.

For the past ten days all the big fish operators have been having unusual luck in catching fish, and every day has recorded a record breaking epoch in the industry at Ocean City.

Judge Henry C. Conrad, while in the act of boarding a train at Harrington last Monday, made a misstep and turned his ankle, and he has been compelled to use a cane ever since.

Efforts are being made in Wilmington to start a subscription toward purchasing the property of the Delaware Industrial School for Girls as a home for the Delaware Commission for the Blind.

Henry C. Hess, of Elkton, who has been connected with the Division freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Wilmington, has been promoted to the general office of the same company at Philadelphia.

Work on the du Pont Boulevard, between Stockley and Millsboro, is being pushed to completion very rapidly, and it is the intention of those in charge of the work on the entire line to complete the job as soon as possible.

Postal authorities have accepted the sites submitted for the Bridgeville and Delmar postoffices. It was through the efforts of Senator Saulsbury that the Government secured new quarters for the postoffices in these towns.

Howard W. Smith, for several years connected with the Gilpin Falls Electric Light and Power Company of Elkton, has resigned his position with the local company and accepted a position with the Atlantic City Electric Company.

Earl Dean was arrested in Seaford last Saturday night charged with the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor. At a hearing before a magistrate he was held in \$500 bail for appearance at court, and being unable to furnish same was committed to Georgetown jail.

Minos Sorden, 22 years old, who was shot in the home of his sister in Seaford on Easter Sunday afternoon by Harley Truitt, after quarreling over a small amount of money which Truitt claimed Sorden owed him, died Tuesday morning in the Seaford Hospital. Truitt escaped on the day of the shooting and never had been apprehended.

Recently Tom Mason and Mose Dennis, two colored prisoners in the Sussex county jail, quarreled over two cents which Mason claimed Dennis owed him. Hot words followed and Mason seized a stove lid and hit Dennis on the head, inflicting an ugly wound. Then followed a rough and tumble fight, in which Dennis came out victorious, even with a cut head.

The chestnut blight has already done damage estimated at close to \$50,000,000. The disease attacks both American and European species but does little damage to those from Japan and China. Plant breeders by crossing Japanese chestnut and native chinquapin have produced resistant trees. Some of the Chinese chestnuts are said to grow 100 feet high in their home forests.

GROWS 990 BUSHELS CORN ON TEN ACRES

S. C. Goggin, Of Campbell County, Va., Uses Old Alfalfa Sod With Unusual Results.

Nine hundred and ninety bushels of shelled corn from a ten-acre field, an average of 99 bushels per acre—is the record crop grown by S. C. Goggin, in Campbell County, Virginia, last year. The land upon which the corn was grown was an old alfalfa sod which for several years had been either mown or grazed to hogs. The corn was planted May 6 and 7, in rows three and one-half feet apart and the average distance of the corn in the rows was 15 inches. The corn was gone over twice with the weeder before it came up and given three shallow cultivations. Just before the last cultivation cow peas were planted, which were disked down to sow wheat. Three hundred pounds of fertilizer was spread broadcast and harrowed in before the corn was planted. W. E. MacDonald, farm demonstrator of Orange County, in commenting upon this crop points out that alfalfa is valuable not only as a forage crop but also as a soil builder, as shown by Mr. Goggin's results with corn following alfalfa.

NO SYMPATHY FOR NEUROTIC

Medical Man Has Placed Them in a Class That Might Be Called Hypocrites.

Don't use the word "rheumatism," for it means nothing. The same may be said of "neuritis." According to Dr. Louis Casamajor, chief of the Vanderbilt Clinic and instructor in neurology at Columbia university, in an address at Bloomingdale hospital, New York, "rheumatism" is a term "which has been spread, in popular and indeed in medical use, in such a thin layer to cover such a large number of conditions that it has ceased longer to have a diagnostic significance, and conveys now no more real meaning than does the original word 'pain' for which it is substituted. The same may be said of 'neuritis,' merely another way of saying pain—an explanation which explains nothing, and when combined with the foregoing in 'rheumatic neuritis' we have a term of sufficient inaccuracy to satisfy the most fastidious neurotic."

Doctor Casamajor went on to assert a critical study of a neurotic person's talk "quickly reveals the fact that it is a wealth of details with no point . . . for if he should get the point he would cease to be a neurotic. Possibly he might be something worse." Doctor Casamajor calls neurosis an asset. "Every neurotic has something to gain by being a neurotic, and he ceases to be so when this element of gain disappears. . . . At best it gives the individual an excuse for leading a more or less easy life, surrounded by the sympathy which civilized people feel is due the sick."

A Friend Indeed.

"Did I understand you to say that Professor Gaspiet is a scientist?" "I don't know whether you would call him a scientist or a philanthropist. At any rate, he has discovered a face preparation that is guaranteed to make a woman look ten years younger."

GETTING A START

By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

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GUMPTION.

Gumption consists of common sense, rational reasoning, attention to details and, persistent observation, that one may see more clearly and act more intelligently.

Gumption, like common sense, becomes a habit. To some extent it may be inherited, but the brand of gumption that is good for anything, that may be applied to the affairs of life, is largely acquired and comes to one because he makes an effort to get it.

Ask the successful business man what appears to be the matter with many of his employees, and he will say that the inefficient ones lack gumption, are uninterested, inattentive, unambitious, and, as a rule, fault-finding. They do not make an effort to use what nature has given them. They waste their time and their talents. They are indolent; they perform the duties prescribed, but avoid responsibility; they do not love their work, and they do what they have to do as automatically as machines. Few of them think intently, and most of them are not amenable to reason. They are always looking at the clock, seldom realizing that automatic action in itself does not stand for promotion, or for more than ordinary accomplishment. Because they do not make strenuous effort, because they do not do their best, their ability, even though it may be great, is below par in every market. They begin as clerks, and remain clerks, seldom rising above subordinate positions, allowing others of no greater ability to supersede them.

It is obvious that ability is not distributed equitably—or at any rate does not appear to be—and some men are undoubtedly able to do things which others cannot accomplish; but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact that those who try and try hard, even though they may possess only ordinary capacity, outpoint those of greater ability who plod along dissatisfied with everything save themselves.

The man with gumption thinks while he works. Every effort he makes teaches him to do the same thing better next time. He is faithful, but more than that—he is energetic and looks upon his capacity, whether it be great or small, as a commercial asset, to be used as any other commodity.

Every man is a salesman of himself. Unless he considers his ability a marketable commodity, as he would a sack of flour or a keg of nails, to be sold at an advantage, he is not likely to rise above a mediocre state, but probably will remain at the bottom, or near to it, a plodder, not a pacer.

Get gumption. You can have gumption if you will; perhaps not as much of it as can be obtained by greater ability, but enough of it to lift you beyond the ordinary and place you in the rising class.

You are master of yourself, even though you have a master. It is for you, not the man for whom you work.

ESTATE OF ELIZA DANIELS DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Eliza Daniels late of Appoquinomink Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto George W. Hurd, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator c.t.a. without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator c.t.a. on or before the 30th day of March A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address L. Irving Handy, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del. GEORGE W. HURD, Administrator c.t.a.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST MIDDLETOWN, DEL. (Office of the late Dr. Stites)

A New Tailor

I have opened on North road Street, Middletown, Delaware, in the store room formerly occupied by Edmund Bloome an up-to-date TAILOR SHOP where I will guarantee to give perfect satisfaction as I make all garments myself and give each customer two or three fittings.

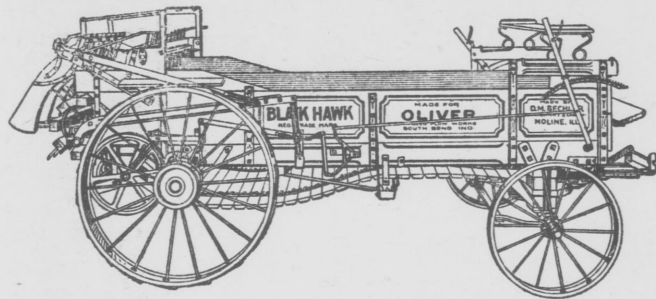
I solicit a trial order to convince you that I can do what I claim. Pressing, cleaning and dyeing done at short notice at the lowest prices.

MAX WEISSMAN, Middletown, Del. North Broad Street

In New Hands

I have purchased the good will and business of Joseph Pritchett, and am open to do your WHEELWRIGHTING and BLACKSMITHING at his old stand in Townsend, Del. I have secured the services of a good mechanic and guarantee satisfaction in all of my work.

N. W. VANHORN, Townsend, Del.



"BLACK HAWK" Spreader

Made for Oliver Plow Works

Light draft. Easy to load. Best construction. Wide spread. Paddles to help pulverise manure. Spreads 7 feet wide. It is 41 in. from ground to top of box.

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

NEW DEPARTMENT

Where Men's and Young Men's

\$18.00 Suits

Will be sold for

\$15.00

August Prices in April and May

We have opened a Fifteen Dollar Suit Department in addition to our regular lines. Every Suit will be a special hand-tailored, all-wool, fast color—we have the goods, right in style, right in quality, right in everything, and the prices are far below those you'd have to pay elsewhere for inferior merchandise.

Bear in mind all our \$18 suits go into this department at \$15.00

PRICE

Your present consideration—but it will be forgotten tomorrow.

Style and Quality remain your ever present reminder so long as the shoes last. With

Walk-Over

Douglass Shoes

we can suit you in price and still have the style and quality satisfactory.

Size and

Comfort

stand foremost when you are purchasing

Overalls, Shirts and Pantaloon

Our Working Clothes are comfortable and roomy, cut full size and the seams double stitched with the best line thread. Warranted not to rip.

Try Them and You Will Wear No Others

COLOR

need not be considered if you buy an

Emery Shirt

Each Emery Shirt has the maker's official Guarantee Bond, with the guarantee of fit, color and wear, made definite and specific.

A NEW SHIRT FOR ONE THAT FADES

Remember, We Count it a Pleasure to Show You

EDW. G. WALLS, Smyrna

STORE OPEN Wednesday Nights until 9 o'clock Saturday Nights until 11 o'clock

Fine Spring & Summer Suits Made to Order

I wish to express my warmest thanks to my appreciative patrons for the best Easter trade I have ever had, and to remind all who because of the cold Spring have not yet had their Spring or Summer Suits made, that I can offer them a large, well-chosen selection of handsome, all-wool light-weight fabrics for Suits, in Serges, Cheviots and Worsteds in blue, black or fancy colors, also elegant imported French basket and other patterns, etc.

I personally superintend the measuring, cutting, fitting and making up of all Suits ordered by my customers, and guarantee perfect satisfaction both as to the appearance and wear of the fabrics themselves and as to the finished Suits. All trimmings are also of first-class materials. Prices for fine Suits \$15 up. Call and be measured.

M. BERG, Merchant Tailor MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

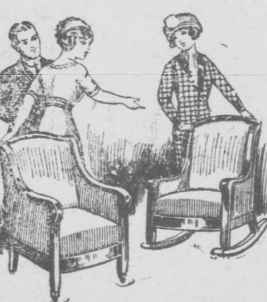
SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Capital, \$600,000. Surplus, \$700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$200, \$500 and \$1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers: Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres. John S. Russell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy. Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.



Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

GOVERNOR'S FINAL
ACTION ON BILLSApproves Many and Puts His
Veto on Some.

CUTS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Veto Upon All Special Propositions That Conflicted With the General Acts Creating the Public Service Commission, the State Roads Commission, and the State Bank Commissioner's Department—Bill Reducing Bridge Tolls Is Disapproved.

State House, Annapolis.—Governor Harrington completed the task of signing bills passed by the recent General Assembly and which met his approval. He also vetoed about 60 bills.

The Governor will take under consideration at once the several appointments which must be made prior to June 1. These appointments are:

One member of the Public Service Commission, salary \$5,000. Term six years.

One member of the State Tax Commission, term six years and salary \$5,000. Open to Baltimore Republicans only.

Three members of the Conservation Commission, at \$3,000 a year.

Board of Moving-picture Censors, three members at \$2,400 a year each, paid by fees.

Superintendent of Public Buildings, salary \$1,200. Term two years.

Board of Electrical Examiners, five members, paid by fees.

Two Boiler Inspectors, salary \$1,500 each.

Two members of the House of Correction Board to serve till October 1.

Three Examiners of Moving-picture Operators, paid by fees.

State Roads Commission, two members at \$2,000 a year.

Board of State Aid and Charities, seven to be named.

Examiners of Stationary Engineers, paid by fees.

Board of Plumbing, paid by fees.

Then there are some notable jobs lying around loose. Pay, what they can get out of the fees.

Appropriation Bills.

The most important bills signed were the Omnibus, Government and Appropriation bills for 1917 and 1918 for institutions supported wholly or in part by the State. In speaking of his action on these bills the Governor said:

"The two appropriation bills for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 and the Omnibus Bill for the support of the state government for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 have been approved practically as passed by the legislature. I know this is very unusual, and I hope it is a just tribute to the legislature itself. But it must be remembered that by the request and courtesy of the Finance and Ways and Means Committee I practically sat with them, and in the final makeup of the appropriation bills the treasury officials and myself were consulted, and I was at all times kept informed of the work being done. The treasury officials are fully assured that the appropriations are within our revenues.

"Believing, then, that the legislature has done its work faithfully and well, I do not find it necessary to further cut the appropriations made.

The Governor eliminated the appropriation of \$2,000 each for two years to the Home for the Aged at Salisbury upon request of managers of that institution. John Benjamin Parsons, a native of Salisbury and now a distinguished financier of Philadelphia, has recently donated to the home a sum to maintain it for two years.

The appropriation of \$16,500 to E. Frank Ely and wife for purchase of their farm adjoining the Springfield Hospital at Sykesville was reduced to \$15,000 and commissions for collection of claims held by the state were reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,000 and 1917 and 1918.

Action On Other Bills.

Other bills signed were: Dividing Harford county into five commissioner districts.

Authorizing vote in Charles county on special school tax.

Requiring St. Mary's county commissioners to erect sign boards on public roads.

Harford county game law.

Governor Harrington stated that while he was powerless to veto the bill, which makes sheriffs in certain counties eligible to re-election and which was so amended as to provide two sheriffs for each county, the bill in question proposing an amendment to the state Constitution, he would not advise the amendment. This is the most available step by which the amendment can be put to sleep.

The Governor said that he withheld his signature from the bill reducing tolls on the Havre-de-Grace bridge, because he has received assurances that the Public Service Commission, acting under a bill already signed will proceed at once to investigate all the questions involved in the proposed reduction of tolls.

The Governor also withheld his signature from two bills of interest to the people of Worcester county. They are: Defining duties and fixing salary of treasurer of Worcester county and

The production of copper by the Michigan mines was greater in 1915 than in any previous year. The total value as estimated by the United States Geological Survey was \$41,800,000, at an average price of 17½ cents per pound.

In early Italian playing cards cups took the place of hearts, swords of spades, and coins of diamonds.

Quicksilver is 13½ times heavier than water.

DEATH CLAIMS J. B. HANNA.

Chairman Of Accident Board Succumbs To Typhoid.

John B. Hanna, chairman of the Industrial Accident Board and one of the leading Republicans of Maryland, died Tuesday afternoon of typhoid fever at the Union Protestant Infirmary. He had been a patient at the hospital since April 8. With him when he died were his son, W. Finley Hanna, and his two daughters.

Mr. Hanna's illness, which ended in his death, began with an attack of the grip three months ago. In his weakened condition he became an easy prey to disease of almost any sort, and a few days before his removal to the hospital his physician, Dr. Henry B. Thomas, discovered that he had developed a case of typhoid. On Monday night the crisis came and with it a severe sinking spell. Mr. Hanna never rallied and died at 4:20 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The death of Mr. Hanna removes from the political life of Maryland a man who always stood for decency and order, and who was a marked force for good in the Republican party. He was not a noticeably strong man, nor a brilliant or aggressive one, but he was clean, straight and intelligent. In his mental make-up he was conservative, his judgment was good, his convictions were strong and he was always willing to stand up for them. In his management of his party's affairs in Maryland as chairman of the State Central Committee he stood unflinchingly for what he believed was right and just and fair, and while some of his party associates thought he was not "practical" enough and that in his efforts to be straight he leaned backward, yet the party did well under his management.

providing for an audit of books of the county officials.

The first bill was defective in form and otherwise, according to the opinion of the attorney general. The audit provided for in the second bill will be made by the state auditor and his assistants, thus saving the county the expense rendered necessary under the bill if approved.

Avoided Conflicts.

The Governor withheld his signature from all special bills which conflicted with powers conferred by general acts upon the Public Service Commission, the State Roads Commission and the State Bank Commissioner.

Bills whose provisions are within the powers of the State Roads Commission and hence vetoed are:

Authorizing State Roads Commission to take over road from Brown's Corner to Laurel.

Authorizing State Roads Commission to erect a watering trough in St. Mary's county.

Authorizing the commission to take over macadam road leading from Webster, Harford county.

Requiring the commission to take over public road from Forest Hill to Ramsey's Corner.

Authorizing the commission to take over the road leading from Cowentown, Baltimore county.

The following delegation called upon Governor Harrington today and urged him to sign the bill authorizing the Roads Commission to take over the road from Brown's Corner to Laurel: W. H. Tighe, G. W. Waters, Jr., Edward Phelps, Ogle Marbury, Charles F. Brooke, M. O. Stabler and R. H. Miller.

These Were Vetoed.

The following bills were vetoed because their provisions are covered by the general act creating the Public Service Commission:

Requiring Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railway Company to maintain lights at Antam Station.

Requiring Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to stop train at Bloomington, Garrett county.

Regulating fares on trolley line between Laurel and District Line.

Requiring Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to place a flagman at a crossing in Cecil county.

Because they conflict with the general powers conferred upon the State Bank Commissioner the following bills were vetoed:

Incorporating East Baltimore Bank.

Incorporating the Atlantic Bonding and Casualty Company.

Incorporating the Maryland Social Service Foundation.

Incorporating Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank.

Amending charter of Suburban Securities Company.

The bill giving Clerissa Berry, of Baltimore county, a life certificate as schoolteacher was vetoed because of its retroactive features.

Other bills vetoed were:

Providing for a guard boat in Harford Bay.

Refund to Levi E. Patterson for loss sustained in building Elkton armory.

St. George's Island bridge.

Barbers' bill.

Bond issue for \$200,000 for new school building at Hagerstown (vetoed because of hundreds of protests. Had the bill contained a referendum it would have been approved).

Amending public service commission law.

Authorizing additions to school building at Curtis Bay at a cost of \$20,000.

Levy to lengthen the term of white schools in St. Mary's county.

Amending acts relating to revenue and taxes.

To amend general corporation law.

To aid in execution of laws passed by Congress.

Powers conferred upon courts relating to children in Talbot county.

Refund to corporations.

Relating to pleading, practice and process.

Amending charter of Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Providing a uniform period for the payment of taxes.

Authorizing the Police Commissioners of Baltimore to reinstate Anthony W. Schelle.

Amending foreign corporation law.

With care there is timber enough in the United States to last 444 years, according to a government expert.

Jamaica's
Fascinating Markets

IN THE JUBILEE MARKET, KINGSTON

HERE are two great public markets in Kingston, Jamaica, where the natives sell fruit and vegetables and all sorts of local commodities for little more than a song. These are Victoria Market, by the harbor at the foot of King street, where war vessels and colliers sail in to port across the blue waters of the Caribbean almost daily, and Jubilee Market, further uptown, and fronting the public square where are the great banyan trees and all manner of tropical plants.

The daily supplies are brought to market by the natives in large flat baskets borne on their heads or in panniers on the backs of the small burros that are the burden bearers of the island, says a writer in the New York Sun. These little beasts, hardly larger than big dogs, are led or driven, their owners generally walking beside them.

In the open spaces of the market women vendors take up their positions for the day on the bare ground or perhaps seated on low boxes, with their slender stock in trade spread out in little heaps about them. These consist of a few yams, or bread fruit, or nase berries, or whatever they may chance to have, and upon which they make during the long sunny days only a few pennies profit. They pay about a shilling and sixpence per week as license for the space that they and their wares occupy and clear scarcely enough to supply even their simplest necessities. Yet for the most part they are cheerful and happy, and the soft, continuous patter of their voices as they gossip and trade all day suggests the name of the tree, "Women's Tongues," whose dry pods rustle together so musically in the country lanes.

It does one good at any time to make the tour of the market, walking among the women with their strange fruits and vegetables, and buying a penny's worth here and a ha'penny's worth there for the sheer delight of it all. "Buy a ripe banana!" they will call out merrily, or "Buy a sweet orange!" or "Ha'penny! Ha'penny! Buy a cake!" And looking down into their engaging brown faces one desires forthwith to buy everything.

Market Women in Scrap. Picking my way gingerly one day among the scores of seated and stooping vendors, and being very careful not to step into the little piles of refuse and what not that were outspread everywhere, I plunged into the midst of a lively scrap between two colored women. One of them, who had been seated on a box in the sunshine, trampled with her long vigil, had picked up her seat and moved it back plump into the midst of her neighbor and her neighbor's wares, all outspread together on the ground. The result was a scrambling, with much pushing and shuffling, all of which was so funny that my amusement set them laughing also, and the trouble wound up in a good natured rum among them. And, oh, but the sun was hot, and the blinding white light quivered out upon the waters of the harbor.

A row of stalls runs along one side of the market, where sticky sweets are sold, most unappetizing to foreign sensibilities. The stuff is ladled out of great dingy cans and sold in penny worths and farthing amounts or more. Near this row of stick ghee are racks and stacks of flimsy cotton goods and ribbon, laces and embroideries, all immaculately fresh and clean, though scarcely three feet removed from the sweets. There are piles also of linen and cotton prints, whose cheapness the vendors loudly proclaim as they stand measuring the goods off by the yard and selling it at ridiculously low prices.

It was near this place that a woman buying embroidery that trailed down into the dust, held in her arms a plump little brown baby. It chuckled and held out its hands to me, playing like a kitten. I found that the only name by which it was known was "Da-da." Later, on the edge of the crowd that overflowed into the street, I discovered little "Murene Cole," black as a coal, hiding behind her mother's skirts and laughing up into my face. The brown babies in Jamaica are irresistible.

Tobacco by the Yard.

Over in one corner of the market place colored men sell ropes of strong native tobacco by the yard and suggest that strangers take home a few yards as souvenirs. Into the meat and fish markets, presided over chiefly by men, I could not persuade myself to go, as everything was too ill-smelling and unsightly; but I poked about unhesitatingly everywhere else. The most delightful of all the stands are where they sell native basket work and beads; the latter being seeds of various colors and sizes, strung in long necklaces, and selling at sixpence each. The vendors of these bead strings, with long bunches of them hanging over arm or shoulder, hawk their wares everywhere, haunting the piers and railway station and victimizing travelers. It seemed to me as if they were always on the lookout for myself, for I found it impossible to resist and bought dozens of them, red and black, brown and yellow, and dove colored Job's Tears that seem to have been wept all over the island.

The baskets are equally tempting and are of every conceivable shape and size, from tiny ornaments and shapes for ordinary usage to great hampers and suit cases. In suitcase form they cost but a shilling or two, and are extremely light and highly serviceable.

Then there are knickknacks and fancy articles made of bamboo joints and palm leaf, candle shades and mats made of cotton fiber or lace bark; and cocoanuts carved and decorated in endless designs. It is a morning's treat to examine them all, and buy here a bit and there a bit, until an astonishing number of shillings and pence have been transmuted into baskets and beads. And then there is the sweet smelling coconuts grass, that costs but a penny a bunch and leaves the things in one's trunk perfumed ever after.

Another Matter.

Mr. Babcock had just been telling his wife of an old friend. "And he said he knew me when I was a little girl!" interrogated the wife. "No," said Babcock, "he didn't say anything of the sort." "But you just said he did," said Mrs. Babcock. "No," said the man, "I didn't." "Why, Charles!" exclaimed the wife, "what did he say, then?" "I said," replied the brute, "that he said he knew you when he was a little boy."

Personality of Perfumes.

When a woman boasts that she never uses perfumes, that she thinks they are "common and loud," I somehow feel sorry that her knowledge of perfumes is so limited. There is something about the intangible fragrance of a few varieties of French perfume that seem the very essence of refinement—a something that reminds us of old ladies in real lace caps, the old ladies of our dreams. There are other perfumes, very expensive foreign perfumes, too, that smell like Broadway chorus girls. Truly perfumes have personalities!

One Thing Left.

Wife—Have you shut up everything for the night?
Husband (meekly)—I'm sorry to say, dear, that I haven't.—New York Sun.

'DRESSY' PARIS MODEL

COMPREHENSIVE SKETCH OF A
POPULAR DESIGN.

Fashion's Demand for Full Skirts Satisfied, With Arrangement That is Highly Artistic—In Shaped and Plaited Basques.

The sketch shows a Beer model which comes under the heading "dressy." This is a very new and original design and here you see the slightly raised waist line.

Nearly all the Beer models of this season are immensely wide at the hem of the skirt, and the dress I have



The Latest Costume Tailleur in Navy Blue Serge With Embroidery in Oxidized Steel Thread.

sketched was no exception to this rule, writes Idalia de Villiers, Paris correspondent of the Boston Globe.

At the extreme hem the serge skirt measured from seven to eight yards, but the material was so beautifully soft and supple that it fell in graceful

ful folds and did not look unduly "bunchy."

The coatee which accompanied this costume had one of the new, very full, basques, and this basque was attached to the upper portion of the coat under a band of lovely oxidized steel embroidery. The same embroidery formed a high collar which framed the face and neck and there were bands on the side pockets which appeared on the full skirt.

The buttons on the coat were balls of cut steel and the lining was a handsome brocade satin which showed bright orange designs on a dull blue ground.

Shaped and plaited basques are making their appearance on very many of the new tailored coats. In some cases two basques are introduced, one slightly shorter than the other, and these are effective on tall figures.

Of course a basque coat does not give the long, graceful curve which was a marked feature of last season's models. We miss the princess outline; indeed we miss it so much that some of our leading dressmakers seem inclined to return to it for favorite clients.

It is all very well to follow the fashions to a reasonable extent, but when it comes to accepting an outline which takes away from the grace of the figure it is time to call "halt."

It really is true that the more exclusive Parisiennes never accept a style which is not becoming to them individually. They demand, and obtain, modifications which will make the coat or dress thoroughly comfortable and becoming. It is only the weak ones of the earth who allow themselves to be driven this way and that by sensational dressmakers who care little about beauty but who are always seeking to advertise themselves.

Taupe-Colored Hats.

Taupe-colored straw turbans are cropping out in multitudes, these days. The special providence that watches over headgear has evidently decided that taupe hats shall be "the thing" this spring. The hats are in turban or small sailor shapes, excessively chic in line and poise, and there is only a hint of trimming—a smart quill, a plaited ribbon cocarde or a bead or leaf ornament. Millinery ribbons are being doubled over strips of a resilient stiffening material, non-crushable and not affected by the dampness, and the new hat bows and cocardes are especially crisp and correct thereby.

NEW FASHIONS IN LIGHTS

Homemaker Has Practically Innumerable Ideas From Which to Make Most Appropriate Illumination.

Almost every woman of every clime has decided notions about the value of color and light in her home, for these things have decorative value that gives distinction.

The improvements in lighting since the days of candles have been so many that no person remembers them all. Now we have indirect lighting, shaded lights and lights as soft as candles.

Anti-glare societies are as common as anti-noise ones and uncomfortable lights are out of fashion, but lamps are still in demand and are made with shaded tops that either cast or relieve shadows. But they no longer have chimneys, so they are fitted with what are called mushroom globes. Through these the electric light filters softly and gives a suggestion of coziness that brilliant light lacks.

If your home is not equipped with electricity we recommend that you make a study of the new shades and new ways of placing lamps and lights and imitate them as well as you can with the means you have.

Novelty is not the chief thing aimed at in the colored shades; eye-comfort is far more important. If you are making or buying a lampshade have it suit the room in which it will be used. Linings of silk shades may be made of various tints and textures so that the light may be subdued on certain occasions.

Split bamboo, willow rattan and wooden shades are suitable for the den and the library, and these are lined with silk or with rice paper, and of course linings may be changed often.

Glass will always be the favorite material for shades, and its fragile tenderness only makes them more prized. The Japanese, however, believe in prolonging beauty, so that we have marvelously lovely shades of glass and metal called "cloisonne." Another fancy in shades of beauty are the silver and glass filigree hoods for hall lanterns.

If you have not used your best endeavor to have your home well lighted, turn your attention to the matter now and make yourself and family

a gift of well-placed, prettily shaded lamps and lights. Nothing else can give you more comfort.

ATTRACTIVE FUR CAPE



Fashion again rules that furs shall predominate as one of the extraordinary features of spring and summer wear. This fascinating little cape with its fur tie and balls is made of the softest mole skin lined with rose and gray-striped silk. Many unusual styles in furs have been seen, but the most novel thing of all is that almost every garment has fur attachments of some kind. The cape shown in the photo makes an unusual striking neckpiece.

Fad for Glazed Kid.

There is a fad for glazed trimmings this spring, and some of the most exclusive motor coats show facings, strappings and other details of kid in soft, rich color that harmonize with the coat material. Occasionally on a motor coat for a very young woman one comes across glazed kid trimming in bright colors, like scarlet, royal blue or even emerald green, but the average choice is gray, mouse, tan or brown glazed kid, and white is used with much daintiness of effect also.

DUTY TO CULTIVATE BEAUTY

Every Woman Should Strive by All the Means in Her Power to Make Herself Attractive.

Beauty is the one supreme gift for which every woman should strive. Not mere physical beauty (that is secondary), but a combination of the external and spiritual beauty combined. No woman can be beautiful, in the finer sense of the word, unless she is the possessor of a pure mind and a noble character. Her features may be perfectly molded, but without these qualities there will be something which will bar her from being a real beauty. On the other hand, a woman with irregular features, who does possess these qualities, may impress the world as a real beauty.

Vanity, ill temper, selfishness, pettiness, hateful thoughts, an impure mind, are beauty's bitterest enemies. Nature may have been most generous in the chiseling of the features and in the molding of the body. But if finely chiselled features and a well-molded

body are ruled by such unattractive characteristics beauty flies away.

Some women start handicapped and win out. Others start with everything in their favor and fall. But every woman can be beautiful if she will, providing she has no deformities to overcome.—Exchange.

Face Creams.

There is a common belief that oily creams, and particularly vasoline, tend to promote the growth of hair on the face. Best authorities agree that there is no foundation of truth to this belief. If these oils could make hair grow they would be in great demand as hair-restorers. But to some faces a daily application of cream is too much, and generally once a week is sufficient. As a substitute, pure olive oil is equally as good, if not better.

Drying Hair.

Use the brim of an old straw hat when you are drying the hair in the sun.

INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 14

"LO, WE TURN TO THE GENTILES."

LESSON TEXT—Acts 12:13-25.
GOLDEN TEXT—I have set thee for a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldst be for salvation unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 13:47.

In the unfolding and ever-widening of the program of power we are again confronted with a crucial event. It is suggestive that at this time Paul, whose name has just been changed from Saul, now assumes his place of leadership, succeeding Barnabas, Pergo, the capital of Pamphylia, was on the southern coast of Asia Minor, and Antioch, the capital of Pisidia (southern Galatia) was 90 miles north. Paul is now in full control and no other man save our Lord has so deeply impressed human history.

I. Paul's Opening (vv. 12-15). We are not told why John Mark returned to Jerusalem. He may have objected to the changed leadership; there may have been sickness involved; as a Jew he may have objected to Paul's actions. His subsequent missionary zeal restored him to Paul's favor (II. Tim. 4:11). Departing from Perga (v. 14), perhaps on account of an attack of fever (Gal. 4:13, 14), the party ascended to the higher altitude of the important city of Antioch, the site of which is now marked by extensive and impressive ruins. After finding lodgings they repaired to the synagogue on the Sabbath day. Here they could meet the people and would be given opportunity to speak of Jesus. Paul put himself in the way of opportunity and opportunity to beckoned to him. They did not demand this privilege because they were Christian workers. Their participation in the service and other actions commended them to the respect of the leaders of the synagogue, which was the great democratic forum of the Jewish nation. The place to begin a reform is not to set up a counter organization. The best channel wherein to begin a successful evangelistic campaign is that of the visible church of Christ. Any professed Christian leader who has not a visible church relation has a doubtful value and standing.

II. Paul's Sermon (vv. 16-41). Paul began his remarks, even as Peter did at Pentecost, by quoting the Old Testament and referring to Jewish history, using the same to lead up to his testimony about Jesus. (Matt. 5:17.) "It is ours to show wherein Christ fulfilled the law, the obligation resting upon us by reason of his covenant of grace, and the blessings which issue therefrom." This is one of Paul's three recorded missionary sermons (see also Acts 14:15-18; 17:22-31). The last two were to Gentiles only. This is a scriptural discourse. (1) Messiah's people and ancestry (17:23); (2) Messiah's forerunner (24, 25); Messiah rejected (26-29); (3) Messiah risen from the dead (30-37); (4) Jesus the Justifier (38-39); (5) the application, a word of warning (40, 41). There must have been some evidence of restlessness in his audience, hence his sharp warning (41).

III. Paul's Decision (vv. 42-47). After the separation of Jews from Greek proselytes the latter besought Paul to continue his testimony literally "the Sabbath between," perhaps at the mid-week meetings. Questions and discussions were the order in the breaking up of the synagogue service, and as Paul and his company departed they were accompanied by some who had believed (v. 43). Knowing the testing which would follow, Paul and Barnabas did personal work with these, exhorting to steadfastness (John 8:31, 32; Col. 1:23) in the grace of God (v. 38, 39; Rom. 8:24; Eph. 2:8). It is only in grace that one can be able to "continue" (Rom. 5:2; Gal. 5:1, 4). It is personal work which gathers a crowd and such was the method of Paul and Barnabas during the intervening week. So well was the work done and so great was the power of their testimony that "almost the whole city" gathered the next Sabbath to "hear the Word of God." Such evident interest in this new teaching aroused the jealousy of the Jews. Years of Jewish proselytizing had never secured such a result as this one address of a doubtful stranger produced. But back of this jealousy was the greater sin of unbelief. To hear the Word of God (II. Titus 4:2; I. Thess. 2:13) does not necessarily produce obedience and faith (Luke 8:6-7); not always the greatest number of hearers will produce the greatest number of conversions. To interrupt a speaker is not unknown in synagogues today. The opponents "contradicted and blasphemed," doubtless contending that all who hang on a tree are accursed (Gal. 3:13) and they produced a wild tempest of voices and confusion. Only to attack and to destroy the work of Paul and Barnabas could save these Jewish leaders. Human nature is the same everywhere. Let a stranger draw a crowd in any community where interest has been small and results meager and someone's envy and jealousy is sure to be aroused.

Paul and Barnabas thrived upon opposition. We believe they foresaw this development and were prepared for the emergency (v. 46). Because of long training the Jews were best fitted to receive the Gospel. It was no accident that the first apostles were Jews, but it is serious business to reject the Christ, and the history of the Jewish nation since rejecting Jesus has been written in blood and tears. Paul's "Lo we turn" (v. 46) marked the Rubicon of spiritual history. Christianity is to become world wide, not by means of the Jews, but in spite of them. Paul quoted Isaiah 49:6 and Luke applies the same words to the beginning of the

Which Do You Prefer?

It is important for reasons of health and practical economy for every housekeeper to ask herself this question:

"Do I prefer a pure baking powder like Royal, made of cream of tartar derived from grapes, or am I willing to use a baking powder made of alum or phosphate, both derived from mineral sources?"

The names of the ingredients printed on the label show whether the kind you are now using or any brand, new or old, that may be offered is a genuine cream of tartar powder, or merely a phosphate or alum compound.

Royal Baking Powder contains no alum nor phosphate.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York

DON'T FORGET TO WRITE

In the dear old home they miss you,
Miss the sunshine of your face,
Miss your happy, careless chatter;
No one else can fill your place.
They are thinking of you often,
When in distant paths you roam,
Don't forget to write a letter
To the dear ones left at home.

One can see they're sad without you,
To the smile and do their best;
Half life's music floated from them
When the birdlings left the nest.
How they love to get a letter
In your own familiar hand—
All the comfort it can give them
Only parents understand

Do you know that since you've left
her,
In your Mother's glossy hair
Threads of silver intertwining
Tell of years of toil and care?
Just a bit the line has deepened
On your father's thoughtful brow,
Don't forget to write—write often,
For they miss you sadly now.

When they sat around the fireside,
And the shadows gather near,
Then they think of happy hours
When your presence brought them
cheer.
Come, sweet, tender memories
thriving,
When the stars shine in the blue,
And they breathe their hearts deep
longing
In a silent prayer for you.

Write a letter to the dear ones,
Who on you their hopes have
stayed;
They may seem a trifle childish,
If your letter is delayed.
For they miss you from the fireside,
Miss you more than words can say,
Then, write promptly don't neglect
it,
Write a letter home today.

ODESSA

Miss Mary Aspril was a visitor in Philadelphia on Sunday.

Miss Georgia Enos, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents.

Mr. Richard Tucker and family, of Wilmington, were Sunday visitors with relatives in town.

Mr. Ralph Hall and wife and Mrs. McBride and friends, of Chester, Pa., were brief visitors in town on Sunday.

Miss Emma B. Eccles entertained on Sunday her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Jeffreys and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter.

The Grammar Department of the Odessa High school, gave a May picnic in the Cool Spring Woods, on Wednesday of this week.

The Drawyers Sabbath School is preparing a program for Children's Day, to be given on the last Sabbath night of this month, the 28th of May.

On Sunday evening, May 14th, the Epworth League will hold their 27th anniversary and also observe Mother's Day, when all mothers will be guests of the evening. Everyone is cordially invited to be present.

On next Sabbath morning in the Drawyers Presbyterian Church, the pastor, Rev. E. A. McLaughlin preaches a special sermon to the order of Red Men, and the members of the P. O. S. of A., and their friends, to which all are invited. The time is half past ten o'clock.

WARWICK

The Sewing Circle was held at the home of Mrs. S. E. Gunkel, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mollie Manlove, of Cecilton, is visiting Mrs. Stanley McCubbin, of town.

Mrs. Josephine Wilson is spending a few days this week with her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Sr.

Mr. Leland Price, of Wilmington, is spending this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Price, near town.

Mrs. D. S. Cannon and Miss Nan Davies, of Philadelphia, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Mary A. Lofland.

A reception was held at the Parsonage on Tuesday evening, in honor of our new pastor, Mr. J. N. Link and wife. Guests were present from Sassafras, Salem and town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Sr., and daughter, Miss Mame, of town, and Mr. Frank Bernard, Jr., of Kennett Sq., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dulaney, in Baltimore, last week.

THE TRANSCRIPT \$1.00 per Year.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

Get your Bulk Garden Seed at Evans' Exchange Store.

Get your Gents' Furnishing and Shoes at W. N. DONOVAN'S.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Early Cabbage Plants. A. K. HOPKINS.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Sides.

Try our Emery Shirts and Lion Brand Collars. W. N. DONOVAN.

Colts and Cattle to Pasture. Pasture now ready. ROBERT S. CARPENTER, Port Penn, Del.

FOR SALE.—One Miller organ in good condition. Apply to P. O. Box 295.

Choice Northern grown Early Rose Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain seed potatoes at Evans' Feed Store.

FOR SALE.—Fertilizer stored in warehouse for quick delivery. Seed Oats and Maine Grown Feed Potatoes. JESSE L. SHEPHERD

NOTICE.—Don't throw away your old lawn mowers. Made to cut as good as new or no charge. Terms reasonable. A. K. HOPKINS, Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE.—Tomato, Cabbage, Egg Plants, Peppers, hot and sweet; and Flower Plants a specialty. A. K. HOPKINS.

For Shoes and Gent's Furnishing, call on W. N. DONOVAN, West Main St.

Are agents for the Haas Tailoring Co., of Baltimore. Suit Made to Measure. Fit guaranteed. W. N. DONOVAN.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One CASE Touring Car, freshly painted, and in good order. DR. D. W. LEWIS.

FOR SALE.—Pedigreed Jersey Red pigs, either sex. GEORGE L. TOWNSEND, Odessa, Del.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. John Townsend spent Monday and Tuesday in Centerville, Md.

Mrs. Schwatka and granddaughter, of Baltimore, are guests of Earl Shockley and wife.

Mrs. Allen, of Middletown, visited her brother, William P. Wilson and family Wednesday.

Leonard Dickson and wife, of Atlantic City, are guests of her parents, B. G. Lockerman and family.

Mrs. W. A. Scott, Mrs. L. L. Maloney, Miss Anna G. VanDyke attended the luncheon by the Century Club in Delaware City, Wednesday afternoon.

W. H. Reynolds, James A. Hart, and Walter Gill were the new commissioners elected on Saturday. Officer, W. H. DuHadaway was reappointed town bailiff.

The sixth grade of Townsend High School held a bake on Saturday night for the benefit of the piano fund, which was well patronized and a neat sum of money collected.

The new Communion service set presented to the M. E. Church was dedicated on Sunday. The set was presented by Thomas Maloney, the oldest member of the church.

Mrs. W. A. Scott and four helpers, Mrs. Joseph Hutchison, Mrs. D. B. Jones, Mrs. Geo. M. D. Hart, Mrs. L. L. Maloney, entertained the Ladies' Aid Society at the former's home Tuesday evening.

Great Sachem, S. J. Tunniss and Great Chiefs, of Delaware, will visit Mohawk Tribe, No. 55, Thursday evening, May 18th. All brothers are requested to be present. The tribe has invited the members of Appoquinimink and Seneca Tribes to be their guest for the evening.

Mother's Day next Sunday, May 14th, will be observed in the M. E. Church. Not only is the day in memory of Mother's dead, but also to pay honor to the living. An invitation is extended to all, also the fraternal orders of Townsend will attend divine services. All members are requested to meet in the lodge room at 10 o'clock sharp. Preaching service 10.30 A. M.

GAMES WANTED.—Any base ball teams between the ages of 11 and 15 years wanting games apply to CLAUDE FOURACRE, Middletown, Del.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS

Newspaper subscribers are probably ignored of the law protecting the publisher, and what follows will no doubt be news to many people in some respects. As will be seen by a careful perusal of the decisions of the United States Courts on this subject is recently complied by Dr. Tuckerman, editor of the Workman, at Cleveland, much trouble may be avoided and money saved. Here are the decisions:

1. If subscribers order discontinuance of their periodicals without paying all that is due, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

2. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is evidence of intentional fraud.

4. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it.

5. The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for any length of time unpaid and then orders it to be discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

IMPORTANT—It will be seen from this that not owning property does not excuse a man from the payment of the debt that he owes a newspaper publisher. The man who refuses to pay such a debt, thinking to escape paying because he has no property that can be levied on by a constable, justice of the peace or sheriff, is liable to a criminal prosecution on the charge of willful fraud, and may find himself in serious trouble, and perhaps land in prison.

Do You Know That

Walking is the best exercise—and the cheapest?

The United States Public Health Service administers typhoid vaccine gratis to Federal employees.

A little cough is frequently the warning signal of tuberculosis?

Bad teeth had tonsils may be the cause of rheumatism?

Unpasteurized milk frequently spreads disease?

The air-tight dwelling leads but to the grave?

Moderation in all things prolongs life?

The careless spitter is a public danger?

FOR SHERIFF

OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY
—1916—

Joshua Z. Crossland

OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED
Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voters.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY,
During MAY, 1916,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S. WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred



Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

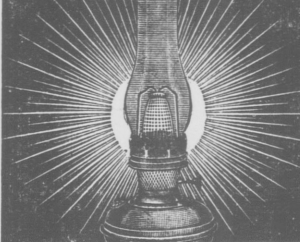
Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, Delaware

Wonderful New Goal Oil Light

Burns Vapor
Saves Oil

Beats Electric
Gasoline



Awarded
GOLD MEDAL
at World's
Exposition
San Francisco

Scientists
say its
White Light
is nearest
to day-
light in
color

Costs You Nothing

to have this wonderful new Aladdin coal oil (kerosene) mantle lamp demonstrated right in your own home. You don't need to pay a cent unless you are perfectly satisfied and agree that it is the best oil lamp you ever saw.

Twice the Light On Half the Oil

Recent tests by the Government and noted scientists at 35 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick, open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

\$1000.00 Will Be Given

by the Mantle Lamp Company—the largest Coal Oil (kerosene) mantle lamp house in the world—to any person who shows them an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin. Would they dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Let Us Call and Show You
This Greatest of all Lights

H. C. ELIASON, Agent
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE
Phone 146

Hackett's Gape Cure

It's a powder. Chicks inhale it. Whole brood treated at once. Money back if it fails.

KILLS the WORM as well as the GERM

Ask your merchant for it. Makes poultry raising a pleasure. It's almost infallible.

Hackett's Gape Cure 30c Postpaid.
Hackett's Louse Powder 30c Postpaid.
Kil your Chicks of Vermin.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Dept. S. HILLSBORO, MD.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work,
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

Protect Yourself

Accident, Sickness & Death

Liberal Adjustment

Agents Wanted

Write House Office

106-8 SOUTH FOURTH ST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Lee Heller

ODESSA, DEL.

Paper Hanger

Estimates Given

Phone 90 R 21

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN.,
SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1916
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1916
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During MAY, 1916
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred



WHY?

BECAUSE WE WILL GIVE YOU THE TAILOR'S FIT AND THE TAILORS QUALITY BUT DO NOT CHARGE YOU THE TAILOR'S "PRICE."

AND THEN OUR SUITS ARE ALL READY TO SLIDE RIGHT ON. YOU CAN COME TO OUR STORE WHEN YOU NEED CLOTHES AND IN FIFTEEN MINUTES WALK OUT A PROUD FEELING, WELL-DRESSED MAN.

WE INSTRUCT OUR SALESMEN TO TELL CUSTOMERS "THE TRUTH. THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

J. B. Messick

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

CASH STORE

GROCERIES

I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 19c, in trade 20c.
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.

Corner Broad and Main Streets

Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

Bargain New Summer HATS

MANY ladies wish their Easter Hats before that great day; others recognizing that after all an Easter hat is but another name for a Spring or Summer Hat, are willing to wait awhile till the big rush is over, and get theirs for much lower figures.

To all such, or to any who for various reasons may have failed to get their new Spring headwear, we offer the remainder of our large stock which still contains many handsome models of Hats, all new, and of the finest fabrics and of the very latest fashions, for ONE THIRD LESS than before Easter! This is indeed a chance to get a fine Spring Hat at a bargain! We say again these Hats are in every way equal in quality, make up, and style with those sold before Easter, and may be worn the whole season as a Spring or Summer hat.

Fine New Mid-Summer Hats

We wish also to announce that we have just received a large and well selected stock of Summer Hats suitable for the hottest weather in all the newest shapes and trimmed in a great variety of the latest styles. Among others we have natty Sport Hats in fine panama, in crepe, and in two-tone effects besides a large assortment of Summer Hats of various kinds trimmed and untrimmed, all in the latest modes and for very reasonable prices from 50c to \$5.00.

We also have a special line of Children's Hats, of nice shapes, fine materials and of the prevailing fashions from 50c to \$1.50.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE